LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

JUDGE KING THE COLLECTOR.

HOW PRESIDENT HAYES CLINCHES THE NICHOLLS-

President's policy in Louisiana. Judge King is one of

the Justices of the Packard Supreme Court who was

commissioned by Gov. Kellogg before the expiration of

The Packard Supreme Court has always been consid-

ered by the President as in law one of the strongest de-

partments of the Packard government. The best lawyers

here, including Secretary Evarts, are of the opinion that

as an abstract proposition the legality and constitutionality of the Packard Supreme Court appointed by Gov.

Keilogg was almost beyond controversy, although it had

not attempted to assert its authority since the capture of

the Court-house by the Nicholls party early in January.

A good many of the Louisiana Conservatives, too, have

expressed the opinion that if the two rival Supreme

Court organizations should remain in existence until a

legal issue could be made between them, which

would be brought to the Supreme Court of the

of the latter would be in favor of the validity

the Packard Supreme Court. The President has

frequently said that he expected serious legal complica-

tions if the Nicholls court should continue to pass upon

property interests without a definite adjustment between

it and the Packard court; and it is understood here that

the Nicholls court was, on the whole, very careful about

the questions upon which it passed, and that the decisions

which it rendered were, almost without exception, on

The appointment of Judge King seems to solve this

difficulty. The Packard court under the Constitution

were ever appointed by Gov. Keliogg-Judges King,

Leonard, and Ludeling. These three constituted a quorum. Without a quorum the coart cannot exist, and

appointed, because even if Gov. Packard, assuming tha

he should continue to act as Governor, should nominate

two persons he would have no Senate to confirm them.

The abandonment of the court, therefore, by any one of

these three members works its effectual dissolution.

NEW-ORLEANS WITHOUT TROOPS.

PRELING OF THE PEOPLE-WHAT THEY SAY-IN-

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRILLINE.]

NEW-ORLEANS, April 24.-Fifteen years ago to-

day New-Orleans was captured by the Union forces

under Gen. Builer. From that time to this there has

never been a day when the city was not occupied by

Federal soldiers, and, until noon yesterday, never

a single hour when that occupation did not exist for

the purpose of enforcing an authority which the

people, left to themselves, would not have tolerated.

For almost half a generation, therefore, the citizens

of New-Orleans have been forced to submit to a local

government to which they were hostile and which

they deemed inimical to their interests. Now, at

last, the force is removed, the mailed hand is taken off, and the neople, sourcely trusting their over senses, so accustomed have they become to repres-

sion, find that they are their own masters. The feel-

ing of joy at this deliverance from what they have

all along regarded as a galling condition of political

servitude is too deep and earnest to find vent in ex-

uberant resolving. Men meet and clasp hands with

such congratulations as these: "My God! I can

scarcely believe it. Are we again a free people?"

"I don't realize it yet; it seems too good to be true."

"The thought that Louisiana is now as much at

liberty to govern herself as any other State staggers

me; I must get used to the full meaning of this

great change." "How strange it all is! Hayes,

whom we thought our worst enemy, has proved our

best friend. What a blessed revolution be has ac-

complished?" "There's a great future for our poor

State. We shall soon feel proud of her again as we

haven't been able to feel since the war." "If we are

not prosperous now we can't attribute our troubles to our political condition; the responsibility is on

us, and every man must go to work to build up the

State." I might fill columns with expressions like these, which I have heard in the past two days. In

all of them there runs a tone of seriousness mingled

with the rejoicing over what is regarded as a deliv-

erance from a great evil. A man suddenly relieved from a crushing weight that pressed him down to

the ground straightens himself up slowly, feels of

his bruises to learn if any bones are broken, and

starts on his way with solemn gladness. So with

this community. It rises up and looks about to see

if the weight of alien rule is really lifted from its

back : then it examines its injuries to find out if

they are serious, and ascertaining that the damages

it has suffered are not irreparable—that the great river still brings its tribute to its doors, that the

outlet to the sea is open, that the fertile soil is pro-ducing as of old its abundant crops, and that new

fields of enterprise lie waiting to be opened-it

realizes that it is not maimed or crippled and pre-

pares to set out with new courage in the path of

How heavy the weight was nobedy but a Louisian-

ian can fully realize, because it was in considerable

part a sentimental burden. It was none the less se-

rious on that account, however, for the sentiment of

oppression, keenly felt, saps the energies of a people

as much as the most tangible evils. There were real

evils enough in the form of heavy taxation and in-

efficient and corrupt administration, but their pros-

trating effect on the industries of the State was greatly increased by the popular belief that they

were tyrannically imposed by the United States Gov-

ernment. By a sudden revulsion of feeling the peo-

ple now turn to the National Government with some-

thing more nearly approaching affection than they

have expressed for a score of years. It is the Gov-

ernment that lifts the weight at last, and they are

on so long. The sentiments expressed toward Pres-

ident Haves are remarkably cordial and appre

ciative. I find not a few men of influence who say

that they are glad it is a Republican and not a Dem

the effect is much better-better on the whites be-

ause they see that the representative of the dom-

mant party of the North holds out the hand of re-

onciliation to them; better on the blacks because

mocratic party, which they think is their enemy;

where the new police does not meet with the deter-

substantially this idea since the order withdrawing

the troops was published. There is a deal of sound

political sense in this people. The season of adver-

highly favorable to its development.

progress.

EDUCATION AND SUFFRAGE.

TERNAL IMPROVEMENTS TO COME ONLY THROUGH

REPUBLICANS-COMMENTS ON MR. PACKARD-

vitaout the attendance of each one of

for determination, the decision

United States

inimportant points.

his term, and confirmed by the Kellogg Senate.

MENT.

PACKARD ADJUSTMENT-IMPORTANT APPOINT-

pressed his attachment to the Union with great

nessee began when he removed to that State in

Confederates in 1861. The Whig was a political

fiant tone that its editor obtained the sobriquet of the "Fighting Parson." In 1843 he ran for Con-

gress as the Whig nominee against Andrew Johnson,

and in 1850 was appointed by President Fillmore

as one of several commissioners to carry out

navigation of the Tennessee Piver. He was also a

member of the Constitutional Convention which re-

organized the State Government of Tennessee. In

reply to attacks made upon the Methodist Church.

Two years later he held a public debate in Philadel-

phia with the Rev. A. Pryne of New-York, which

was published in a volume entitled, "Ought Ameri-

can Slavery to be Perpetuated !" Mr. Browniow

When the secession movement began, Mr. Brown-

low boldly advocated an unconditional adherence to

the Union, holding that the preservation of the

Union was the best safeguard to Southern institu-

tions. His course subjected him to much persecu-

tion by his neighbors, but his bold spirit never failed

him in all his trials and hardships. During the

early part of 1861 he dealt many hard blows to se-

cession, and kept the Stars and Stripes flying over

his house during all the excitement and tumult.

this flag was an eyesore in the region

about Knoxville. Some threats having been

made of taking it down Mr. Brownlow

published one of his characteristic edi-

On the 26th of October, 1861, Mr. Brownlow pub-

obliged to conceal himself from the violence of his onemics. He had been indicted by the Grand Jury

for treason, because, as he said in the last issue of

ounts of skirmishes in Kentucky, and other arti-

eles, the insertion of which was insisted upon by

the Confederates. "The real object of my arrest

and contemplated imprisonment," he said, " is to

dry up, break down, silence, and destroy the last and

and thereby keep from the people of East

Tennessee the facts which are daily trans-

piring in the country." By false promises of pro

tection Mr. Brownlow was induced to report him-

self to the Confederate General at Knoxville. Upon

doing so, he was arrested on the charge of treason

and sent to jail. He was kept in prison under mili-

tary authority until March, 1862. He was con-

stantly expecting death, and suffered greatly

warded to the Union lines at Nashville, and

from that point he made a tour through

the Northern States, delivering speeches in the prin-

Union paper left in the 11 secoded States,

he had refused to publish garbled ac-

lished the last number of The Whig, and

taking the affirmative.

torials, in which he said:

neet this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the salesroom of viit & Co., Cinton Hall, to take action in regard to Seymour's death.

freedom. The fierce opposition soon excited against him led Mr. Brownlow to publish a pamphlet in his ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE FOUNDLING ASYLUM. A reception, musical matinee and bazaar own defense. About the same time he also pub tished a pamphlet against the position of the will be given at the Foundling Asylumin Sixty-eighth-st., Methodist Church South in regard to slavery, in which he predicted the troubles of the near Lexington-ave., on Wednesday and Thursday, managers of the institution. The musical entertainment on Wednesday will be an annature concert under the direction of Sig. Moderath, and on Tharsday a concert under the direction of Mr. Lansing, assisted by Mrs. bryan Rebinson. between 2 and 6 o'clock, under the asspices of the lady country on the slave question, and avowed his determination to stand by the Union. Mr. Brownlow's political career in Ten-

1828, in which year he advocated the reflection PASSENGERS ARRIVED. FROM SAVANNAH—In steamenty Papidan, April 29.—
hrs. E. T. Dennison and son, Mrs. F. Mend, Mr. and Mrs. J.
r. watkirs and chib., C. E. Valentine, E. Holmes, B. Holmes,
H. Eage, J. K. Werner, James Courcy, C. T. Massieer, G.
ceck, John Brooth, James Hatler, S. D. Baldwin, O. Kennedy,
F. F. Martin, P. Corman, W. Jordan, John M. Sioan, Owen
Anderson. of President John Quincy Adams, having always been, as he said, "a Federal Whig of the Washington and Alexander Hamilton school." In 1839 Mr. Brownlow founded The Knoxeille Whig, and he continued its publication until it was suppressed by the Anderson.
Fitchi MARSEILLES, &c.—In steamship Calcionia, April
29.—D. Coverly, Dr. Johnston, Mrs. Loske, child and servant.

#### LATEST SHIP NEWS.

[ For other Ship News see Second Page. ]

Congressional provisions for improving the 856 Mr. Brownlow published "The Iron Wheel Examined and its False Spokes Extracted," being a

and Hook by cense for.

Steamship Chesspeake, Mangum, Portland, with indee and
ass. to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, with indee, and pass. to Steamship Giancia, Bearse, N. S.), Coffill, Bremen 36 days, Metropolitan Steamship Coff, N. S.), Coffill, Bremen 36 days, Bark Abde R. of Windsor, N. S.), Coffill, Bremen 36 days, with controllers of C. W. Bettaux. Schr. Adam Bowlsto C. W. Betfaux.
Schr. Adam Bowlstoy (of Plymouth), Jellison, Aux de Eysand, Hayli, 14 days, with legwood, cooo, &c., to Thackray & Co., vessel to Warren Stav.
Schr. San Juan, Noble, unbarien 8 days, with sugar to J. M. Challes & Co., vessel to B. F. s. etcalif & Co. Has had fine feather.

or. Fritsslan General (of St. John, N. B.), Heather, Wind-B., 7 days, with lath and potatoes to Woodruff & Co., N. S., 7 days, with lath and potatoes to Woodrull & Co., set to A. T. Heney. ehr. Wild Hunder of St. John, N. B., Sackville, N. S., 7 ., with potatoes to order, vessed to P. L. Nevins & Son, chr. Wm. Flint, Pendieton, Calais, with lumber to Gornam Schr. Tantamount, Gilchrist, Calsts, with lumber to John

chr. it guiator, Lockwood, Richmond, with lumber for Kate Walker. Veasie, Banger, with lumber to H. Schr. Kate Walker. Veasie, Banger, with lumber to H. chultz & Co. Schr. Wm. Foster, Freeman, Banger, with lumber to H. chultz & Co. ERROR.
The reported arrival at Firshing Bay, of brig R. W. Coch-ano, from Windsor, N. S., on the 28th, was an error.

SAILED BY WAY OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.
SAILED BY WAY OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.
STAILED BY WAY OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.
STAILED BY WAY OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.
STAILED BY WAY OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.
SOURCE, SOURCE, Newton, for Forth Rice, Mary Lee Newton, taken, Emma K. Smalley, for Forth Stailer, James Parker and the Hermann, and S. M. Tyler, for Providence,
WIND Samel, calm, with thick for. torials, in which he said:

Tols flag is private property, upon a private dwelling, in a state that has never voted herself out of the Union or into the Southern Confederacy, and is, therefore, law-ruly and constitutionally under these same stars and stripes I have floated over my house. \*\* It these God fersaken scoundreis and hell-deserving assussing want satisfaction for what I have said about them—and it has been no hittle—they can fluid me on these streets every day of my life, but Sunday. I am at all times prepared to give them satisfaction. I take nothing back that I have ever sold against the corrupt and unprincipled villatus, but retterate all, east it in their destardly faces, and but down their lying throats their own infamous calumnies. On the 26th of October, 1861, Mr. Brownlow pub-

WIND -Samsel, calm, with thick fog.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

LONDON, April 29. The White Star Line steamship Germanic Capt. Kenney, from New-York April 21, was signaled off Crookhaven at 9 o'clock this overall.

Jules Mumm's Celebrated Champagnes

Best Vaine in French Champugnes. Sold by Park & Tilbord, and Acker, Merrail & Co. Louis Davan's Feb.

First Blow Struck in Earnest. Neither Russia nor Turkey, but Foork & lothiers, of No 245 Broadway, are leading the campaign with ow prices and best of workmanship.

LINOLEUM, being composed of cork, is as warm as a corpet waterproof—accumulates no dirt, and will outwear the best odeloth three or four times. It is manufactured in handsome patterns, and sold by all first class, carpet designs.

Imported Natural Mineral Waters. Sold by all glocers, druggies, &C.
APOLINARIS. Pure, sparking water for table use.
HUNYARI JANOS. Bost astural aperient.
Contine only with agents' name—MCCULAGH & Co., N. Y.—

to any and every other mineral water, and for the followin reasons: The dose is small, the taste is not impleasant, it accepts, it does not oppress the atomach, it does not gripe and it is efficient. HUNYAUI JANOS.—As a laxative I prefer the Hunyadi Janos J. MARION SIMS, M. D., NOW-YORK

MARRIED.

FRYER-PROST-On Thursday, April 26, 1877, at St. Paul's Church, Gien. Cove. L. L., by the Rev. John. C. Missilston. Greville Edward Fryer and Elizabeth Petrce, daughter of Valentine Frost, eq. No cards. Variation Frost, esq. No cards.

HAVILAND-WHITE—On Thursday evening, April 26, by
the Rev. J. B. Thomas, D. D., John Haviland of Manna oncek, N. Y., to Kate U., daughter of Edward D. White of
Brooklyn.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full name and address.

BANNING—On Friday, April 27, of preumonia, Augustus Scofield, son of S. Waldo and Kale S. Banuing, sgod 3 years and 9 rouths.

Reindves and friends are respectfully invited to stiend the functual services from 58 West Thirty-third at on Mouday, April 33, at 11 a. m. Informent at Walden, N. Y. Services at the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. A. F. Scofield, on Theestay, May I, at 11 a. m.

day, April 32, 21 11 a. in.

DAYTON-Saterday, April 28, Chandler, youngest son of
Win, B. and Cernella Hughes Dayton, aged 9 montas,
Mr. B. and Cernella Hughes Dayton, aged 9 montas,
Mr. B. 20 West Forty Britist, to-day (Monday) at 29, in.

Huterment at New Haven, Count.

PIN KHAM—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 29, Mrs. Sarah
Ten Brook Plinkina, in the Selft year of her ge,
The triends of the famely are invited to attend the fumeral
services at her late residence, 311 Heary st, Brooklyn, on
Monday at 4 o'clock p. m. The remains will be taken to
New Brimswick, N. J., for Interment.

SEYMOUR—Suddenly, at Bloomfield, N. J., on Saturday
April 28, Mr. Edward Seymour, in the 43d year of his cre.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his
funeral on Treesday, May J. at 130 p. m. at the First Presbyterian Church. Trains leave by Montear and Greenwood
Lako R. R., foot of Desbrosses or Cortinadists, at 12 m.,
also, by Det, Lack, and Western R. R. foot of Christopher
or Burchay SE, at 1949 a. m.

A meeting of the publishers and hookacilers will be held
this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the selection to the
death of Mr. Edward Seymour, of the Firm of Serbaya, Armil 28,

Leavitt & Co., Chinton Hall, to take section to relation to the
death of Mr. Edward Seymour, of the Firm of Serbaya, Armil 28,

FALEDOT—On Sunday, April 29, Caroline Gravalisheld, wife

Afficiency N. Taller and daughter of the few John C. Phil-

CALBOT - On Sunday, April 29, Caroline Grewninshield, wifa of Charles N. Talbot and daughter of the Rev. John C. Phil-lips of hoston, in the Eith year of her age. Notace of funeral hereafter.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TAYLOR—On Saturday, April 28, Samuel Thomas Taylor, in
the outh year of his age, a native of Vinginia.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral
at Rev. Dr. Tyng & Gaurch, Madison-ave, and Forty-accondst., on Monday, 30th inst., at 30'clock p. m. WYMAN - On Friday, the 27th inst, at Staten Island, Mar-garet H., only child of Wm. C. and Emins & Wyman, in the Pta year of her age.

Special Notices.

Blair's Pills.—The Great English Remedy for Gout and Rheumatism. Box 34 pills, \$1.25, by mail. H. PLANTEN & SON, Agents, 224 William-st., New-York. Sold by druggists.

Coursion to Draggists. - Notice is hereby given that the miderskined is the sole proprietor of the Modicines known as H. T. HELMSOLD'S PREPARATIONS, and of the TRADE MARK by which the same are known and distinguished, and that any person who infringes upon my rights, either by comberfeding the Trade Mark or Medicines, or by offering such counterriest for sale, will be promptly punished to the full extent of the law. ALBERT L. HE. Philadelphia.

No. 830 Chestont st., Philadelphia.

LARNED, WARREN & ETHERIDGE, Attorneys.

No. 130 Reportury. New York.

Choice Rooms for Offices. Only a few left, and to LET

THE TRIBUNE BUILDING

CENTRAL SITUATION, GOOD ELEVATORS, running till after midnight, PERFECT LIGHT, BUILDING ABSO-LUTELY FIRE PROOF, STEAM HEAT FREE.

Apply at the TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

Pricents, Trademarks, &c.,
secured in the United States and foreign countries
ARTHUR V. BRIESEN'S PATENT AGENCY,
25: Broadway, New York,
Best references Send for book of instruction.

Best references Sund for book of instruction.

Reduction in Prices of Street Lamps, &c.

BARTLETT'S "BOULEVARD" size LAMP. \$6

" (NEW) "COMPORATION CITY" ... \$6

" Regular "STREET" ... \$4

PARK

REFLECTORS ADDITIONAL—DISCOUNT to the
TRADE, LAMP POSTS, all styles, REFLECTORS for stores, churches, &c. GAS AND OIL STOVES, STUDENT LAMPS, OIL FIXURES, all styles, PACTORY DEPOT, 619

BROADWAY, New-York

Three lectures on Stricture and Hemorrhoids; thoir frequent co-existence and influence in producing nervous exhaustion; absurdity of medical treatment; instant removal of both affections, with three type cases treated by the archivetome at his private hospital, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Enlitor of the Scalpel, 40 pages, octave, 35c. Office hours d to 10, 2 to 4, and 8 to 10 evenings, at 29 Fifth-ave.

and the Van Dyck a study of color-effect. The crayon from his stage studies an ample sense of Mr. Wallack's versatility and thoroughly trained artistic faculties. heads by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Greuze, and Le Brun ar sating examples of the manner of each, and there or three small cattle-pieces, with the name EMMA MINE CHARGES.

Paul Potter attached, which are very beautiful. Ver-

set's picture is a reduced but carefully finished copy of

Allori's "Judith,"-evidently an early piece of work.

among the later distinguished names, Rousseau, Troyon,

sented by small pictures, some of which are perhaps

sketches or studies. The most interesting American pic-ture is Mr. Hill's "Talman Homestead," a slightly rigid

portrait-scene, but very fresh and real. Mr. Oertel's

drove of wild horses is rather better conceived than it is

painted, but it is a spirited work.

This is a very curious and heterogeneous collection

made up. apparently, of the "remainders" of a dozen

others, with some permanent artistic stock added to give it character. Many of the pictures are of slight value, in

spite of the names attached to them; yet, on the other hand, there is good work by others of less repute. Pic-

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

filled. The playing of Dr. Damrosch in the Beethoven

concerto was a beautiful piece of work, and we were

glad to see that it was warmly appreciated. The Doc

technique is highly finished, and best of all he brings to

the interpretation of the composer that fine artistic

sense which distinguishes the true musician from the

mere musical mechanic. In the larghetto especially he

played the whole concerto, with excellent cadenzas

which we believe were his own. The conductor's stand

was occupied during this number by Mr. George Matzka.

In the noble overture as well as in the symphony the

work of the orehestra was generally careful and accurate.

and sometimes it was exceptionally refined, the strings

in particular showing the fruit of intelligent rehearsal

not precision but sympathy. The orchestral part of the

symphony was beautified by an inward warmth which must have affected the most careless listener, and forbade

the critic to dwell upon the less perfect passages where

the technical execution left something to be desired.

And these after all were not many, nor were the defects

-we can hardly call them faults-at all serious. The

quartet was sung by Mme. Pappenheim, Miss Henne, Mr

Simpson, and Mr. Stoddard, and it went well; we can re

call not more than one or two occasions when we have

heard its tremendous difficulties more successfully

attacked. The chorus of the New-York Oratorio Society

was zealous, steady, and correct; it performed its task without a particle of that timidity which almost always

overcomes choruses in the Ninth Symphony; and so the

stupendous work moved to its close in a burst of en-thusiasm, and the singers, players, and conductor retired

covered with glory. We may add that Dr. Damrosch

does not adopt the modifications proposed by Wagner in the born and trumpet parts, nor does he follow

Thomas's suggestion of doubling the reeds in that

melodic passage of the scherzo where the theme is

most smoth-red by the rhythmic bent of the strings.

Wagher gives the melody in this passage to the horns.

which seems to us an altogether inadmissible liberty.

Thomas's plan certainly improves the effect without in-

volving any change in the character of the instruments

tion, and we think it is to be warmly commended. It is

quite right also to allow the trumpets, in figured pass-

ages, to play those notes which it is evident that Bee-

thoven omitted from the figure only because the trumpets

of his day could not sound them. But if Dr. Damrosch.

in his reverence for the composer, prefers to give the

score just as Beethoven left it, who shall find fault with

him! It is a question upon which sound musichens differ

in judgment, and each conductor must decide it for him

MR. McCULLOUGH'S EXIT.

Mr. McCullough ended his engagement at

Booth's Theater on Saturday night, with a performance

of Macbeth. His ideal of this great character-an ideal

is that of a scholar and an artist; and his expression of

delirious action over the phantom, in the banquet scene.

ward. The occasion was one of unusual pleasure.

RETURN OF COL. SELLERS.

is entirely safe to anticipate for him a warm and kind

welcome, on the occasion of his re-entrance on the local

stage. He will appear to-night at the Park Theater,

where "Our Boarding House" gives place to "The Gilded Age." Miss Marie Gordon will impersonate Laura

Hawkins. Play-goers do not need to be reminded of the

strong and engaging traits of character, the eccentric

humor, and the shy pathos—as natural, and at the same time as evanescent as the fragrance of some delicate

wild flower-with which Mr. Raymond's performance of

Col. Sellers is so artistically composed. This stage per-sonage is one of the freshest and most national of the

present period; and the spectator of his amiable, gro-tesque, ingennous conduct carries away a very pleasant

MR. WARDE'S BENEFIT.

Mr. Fred. B. Warde takes his benefit to-

right at Booth's Theater. "Damon and Pythias," the

Balcony Scene from "Romeo and Juliet," and the first

act of "Black Eyed Susan" make up the programme. Mr. McCullough will act Damon, which is a noble per-

remarkable and unquestionable success in this city. Tais will be Mr. McCallough's last appearance. Mr.

Warde-whose talent and zeal have won him hosts of

friends-will be seen as Pythias, as Romeo, and as Wil-

liam. Miss Granger will present Juliet. Mr. Warde

made a particularly strong impression upon his audience on Saturday night as Macduff, and was indeed greeted

with such enthusiasm as augurs well for the success of

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. Josh Hart has taken a lease of the

This is the last week of "The Princess Royal"

at the Pitth Avenue Theater.

Mr. James Lewis will take a benefit, at the

Mr. and Mrs. Florence have returned to New-

Mr. Tissington, the well-known and popular

leader of the band at the Union square Theater, has mar-shaled a clan of attractions and will lead them attid, on May 10, at the Union Square Theater—on the occasion of his benefit.

The New Broadway Theater will be reopened

this benefit project.

It was as Damon that he made his first

"Our Board ng House" gives place to "The

Mr. Raymond is so much a favorite that it

Booth's Theater :

The conspicuous merit of the performance, however, was

showed deep feeling controlled by perfect

individual collector to serve them as guide.

me admirable programme:

Millet, Daubiguy, Willems, and Corot are repre

MORE LITIGATION FOR MR. PARK.

HOW TRENOR W. PARK, H. H. BAXTER, AND WILLIAM M. STEWART ARE ALLEGED TO HAVE DECKIVED AND BETRAYED AMERICAN STOCKHOLDERS-NEW SUITS BY MESSRS, CHISHOLM AND HUSSEY-A VERDICT FOR THE DEFENSE IN THE ACTION BY

THE ENGLISH COMPANY.
Robert B. Chisholm has brought a suit gainst Trenor W. Park and H. H. Baxter, for \$399,000, nd Warren Hussey a suit against the same defendants and William M. Stewart, for \$550,000, the substance of both suits being damages for an alleged fraud by which Mr. Park obtained the plaintiffs' shares in the Emma Silver Mining Company of New-York, the company from which the Emma Silver Mining Company (Limited) of

buyers will thus have an opportunity to exercise London purchased the mine.
It is charged in one complaint that a conspiracy was their knowledge and taste: they will probably find an aqual chance of paying dearly for mediocrity and modformed by Mr. Park with H. H. Baxter, President of the erately for excellence, where there is no authority of an New-York company, as a go-between; in the other complaint it is charged that all three conspired together to cheat the other stockholders. That, in pursuance of this, Mr. Stewart, though knowing that £400,000 had been paid in eash, and that the shares were being eagerly taken in London at and above par, so that the 25,000 shares belonging to the stockholders of the old company The New-York Philharmonic Society closed would almost certainly bring in over £500,000, met the in thirty-fifth season on Saturday night with the followto khelders and their representatives on Dec. 7, but told them none of these facts, except the agreement for a sale. It is charged that Mr. Stewart told them that Mr. Lyon, who was then in London, was making a great deal of trouble and it was necessary to buy him off; that be would take 5,000 shares of the New-York company stock, but nothing less; that he (Stewart) and Mr. Park advised a settlement with Mr. Lyon at that rate, and wished New-York public that for such an entertainment the the shareholders to subscribe their pro rata. This, it is stated, was false, Mr. Lyon having already agreed to sell A ademy of Music should have been only two-thirds for \$200,000. Under this pressure the stockholders, except perhaps Mr. Saxter, subscribed their shares, Mr. Caisholm giving up 778% shares, leaving him 5,210 tor's tone is not large, but it is elegant and effective, his shares.

It is alleged that Mr. Stewart further represented that great many of 'the subscriptions in England were fictitions, though a large amount had been subscribed for; that of those not fictitious they could not tell how many would really call for their stock; that the subscriptions were payable in installments running oversome months; that of the cash to be paid in for subscriptions Albert Grant was to receive £100.000; that they had neutred very heavy expenses, which would largely reduce receipts; that they had to give large interests in the stock of the new company to secure the names of influential persons whose names they were not at liberty to disclose; that they had to give large interests in the stock of the new company to secure the names of influential persons whose names they were not at liberty to disclose; that the 25.000 shares of stock were tied up under an agreement with Grant for nine months, and could not be sold or divided during that time; that the Sau Francisco Emma Mining Company was giving trouble, and the new English company was demanding a bond in £2.000.000 against this hast claim, which Mr. Park was unwilling to give unless targely paid; and that in view of all these facts it was impossible to say what, if any, considerable sma could be eventually realized.

It is charged that Mr. Baxter had been kept fully informed by Mr. Fark as to the truth, and that in fact \$1.500.000 of the cash paid had been remitted to him, and that he knew of the agreement with Mr. Lyon, yet at this meeting, as owner of about 11,000 shares of the stock, in order to mishad the other owners he acquiesced in Mr. Stewart's suggestions and urged the necessity of giving Mr. Lyon 5,000 shares of stock; he recommended the acceptance of an agreement which Mr. Stewart submitted, offering \$50 a share for the; stock, which Mr. Stewart said was all that he was authorized to offer. It is further charged that Mr. Baxter stated untrantifully that he was willing to juit has shares yould really call for their stock; that the subscriptions zed to offer. It is further charged that Mr. Baxter tated untruthfully that he was willing to put his shares ever 10,000 into the agreement and that he washed to close out his interest, and as he said, "get out of the

lose out his interest, and accursed thing."

After pointing out various faisehoods in the alleged After pointing out various faisehoods in the alleged suppressions cursed thing."

After pointing out various faisehoods in the alleged representations of Mr. Stewart, and alleged suppressions of knowledge on the part of Mr. Baxter, the complaints assert among other things that Mr. Park had then settled for a very small sum the claim of the San Francisco Mining Company: that £109.000 was paid to Mr. Baxter about the time of the agreement; that a monthly dividend at the rate of 18 per cent lad been declared in Novomber and paid bee. I; that after that payment the steek of the new company rose to £25 per share, the par value being £20; and that the stock belonging to the old company was sold at prices varying from £20 to £33. Mr. Chisholm says he has received \$200,200, and if the agreement by which he sold his stock is void, as being obtained by suppression of the truth and fraud by Mr. Park when acting as trustee, he claims his share is \$600,000, and asks the difference with interest from April 20, 1872. Mr. Hussey's y, has stock has realized more than \$550,000 to the decendants over and above the £50 a share which they paid him under the agreement of December, 1871, and asks an account with the suppreme Court of this State. The sammapan in each said has been served. Scudder & Carter appear for the plaintoff, Robert B. Chisholm; Fullerton, Knox & Crosby for the plaintoff, Warron Hussey.

THE VERDICT IN THE LONG TRIAL.

In the suit by the English company, which was begun last December, the jurous, who retired at 5:30 p. m. on Friday, reached an agreement after nearly twenty hours eliberation, coming into court at 1:15 o'clock on Satur which we cannot now subject to detailed examinationit was bold, free, and effective. The chief deficiency of the embodiment was in weirdness and a haunted tone The prominent beauties were the execution of all that immediately succeeds the murder of Duncan, and the The ghost of Banquo was left to the imagination. There

last December, the jurors, who retired at 5:30 p. m. on Friday, reached an agreement after nearly twenty hours deliberation, coming into court at 1:15 o'clock on Saturday afternoon with a verifict for the defendants. On the first build they stood seven for the defendants to four for the plaintiffs. After some discussion another build resulted in ten for the defendants and one for the plaintiffs. After some discussion another build resulted in ten for the defendants and one for the plaintiffs, and the vote remained the same tarough the night and until the flual agreement the following afternoon. The mpn in the lury-boom was a most technic one, especially for one of the jurors, William B. Askins, who has been suffering from inflammatory rheumatism, and experienced an attack of the discuss in its most acute forms soon after entering the room. During the long wight he reclined upon the tuble soffering intensely, taking no part in the discussions, but signifying his desire to vote with the majority on each bailot.

About 11 o'clock on Saturday morning the jurors sent to Judge Wallace for several documents, and they were permitted to come into court for some general instructions. They again retired with the Emma Mine prospectus, with Mr. Park's corrections on the proof sheets, Prof. Sillman's report, Fro. Binke's letter, and other documents, and in about two hours they sent word that they had agreed upon a verdet. In the court-room there was a small knot of people awaiting the result. A number of persons had been in attentione eat the opening of the court, but a disagreement had been generally anticipated, and most of them had gone away. Tronor W. Park paced up and down the court-room resilessly, sitting down with bowed head at times, and nervously lumbling his watch-chain in a vain endeavor to keep still. Gen. Baxter, his co-defendant, was cool and composed as ever, and the thought of the five millions at stake, and the possibility that he might have to pay half of it, evidently the not occur to bita. Fro. Sillman, was great depth and beauty of suggestiveness also, in ness of removing and dropping the crown, at the Cullough was twice called before the curtain, and, in response to enthusiastic cheering, spoke as follows:
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I should be glad to accede to your wish—so warmly expressed—and make a speech for you; but I have nothing to say, that I can think it would be worth your while to hear. I am a very poor speechmaker. Let me say, though, that I am deeply grateful to you for your attention and your generous encouragement; and that, in parting from you, I am cheered with the hope that I may one day be more worthy of your ap-Mr. McCullough then withdrew, amid loud cheering, and Mr. Warde was vociferously called, and came for find room, as a matter of record, for the cast with which was presented-on this, the last regular night of the management of Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer in Flance Lelia Granger
F. B. Warde
G. O. Morris
Geo. Jordan
M. Miss Wilson
E. K. Collier
W. Kanous
H. Branity
E. Barry
Mr. Nicholson
Mr. Elisson
Mr. Elisson
Mr. Elisson

# MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

For the Middle Atlantic States, rising baroneter, winds shifting to north-west and conth-west, with rain areas, followed by clearing weather and nearly stationary temperature.

# TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

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HOURS: Morning. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 S 910 11 12 1	2045	Night. 5 7 < 9101	BAR. Inches
HOURS: Morning. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 5 9 10 11 12 1	23450	Night. 3.7 4 9101	mene
HOURS: Morning.	23456	Night. 5.7 4 9101	30.5
HOURS: Morning.	23450	Night. 5 7 < 910*	mene
HOURS: Morning. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 5 916 11 12 1	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	Night. 5 7 5 9 10 7	30.5

The diagram shows the berneseries to rations of time for the of inches. The persondeniar lines give divisions of time for the presents about the personal mining the personal white line represents the oscilla the mercary during those hears.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, April 30, 1 a. m.—The upper diagram (Saturday's) shows a continuous decline of air pressure during the storm. The lower diagram shows some recovery yesterday from the extreme depression, barely enough to indicate that this slow-moving storm has departed; the thunder showers in its wake produced little effect on the barometric pressure.

For this city and vicinity a broken and clearing sky with cool winds may be expected to-day; to-morrow will probably be warmer.

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

OMAHA, Neb., April 29.—Reports from various sec-ons state that the crops are in most excellent condition. PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 29.—Bertha Von Hillern ampleted last night her walk of 145 miles in 50 hours, with

1 minutes to spare.

NEWBURGH, April 29.—Policeman John Nelson on the street on Friday night from heart disease while the street on Friday night from heart disease while

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—C. T. Christonsen of B. J. Arnold & Co., New York, has been elected cashier of the Nevada Bank, vice N. K. Martens, resigned.

night with a spectacle called "The Wonder Calld."
word of promise allures with infimation of pa-nity, a stage populous with beauties, and a pleasant NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.. April 29.—The whole of the water sower property here will be sold on Tuesday, the lat of May, to the highest biddier. Mr. Wallack,-whose delightful spirits and graceful councily art are conspicuously shown in "My Awful Dad,"—gives notice that this merry piece must soon be withdrawn, to make way for "Rosedale." It ought not to be left out of the experience of any playgor who loves innocent pleasure and who would derive

class of influential politicians and the want of affection for the Democracy of that section are features of the new situation of affairs which every one must notice. The new energetic element in politics that has crowded out most of the Bourbons and fossils

from party management does not show the least sympathy for the old Democratic organization. one of these leaders to me the other day: "The Democratic party can do nothing for us in Louisiana. All its theories and instincts are opposed to our interests. It looks upon government as a sort of national police to let things some as long as there's no disturbance. We believe its highest duty is to deupon us and drowns our crops, and we think it is an affair of the nation to keep it off our lands. The Democratic party would not vote a dollar for the purpose. The Republican party built the Union Pacific Railroad, and if we get the Southern Pacific line it will come from that party and not from the Democracy. Last session the Republican Senate voted money to establish a steamship line from here to Brazil, but the Democratic House killed the project. We want a tariff system mainfained to protect our sugar planting interests; te " Democratic party would establish free trade if it could. I tell you we are not blind, and now that the barrier that kept us in one course in politics is removed we shall help the party that can help us."

It is encouraging to those who look for the speedy pacification of the State to notice how rapidly the animosity toward Packard and his supporters is dying out. The members of Packard's Legislature who had been garrisoning a hostile fortification for three months were received with applause when they appeared to take their seats in the Conservative body Even Packard himself, whom one of the city paper wanted hanged to the first lamp-post last January. is spoken of with hardly a trace of bitterness. In stead of denunciation and abuse, one often bears such remark- made of him as these: "Well, he's placky fellow, any way; he stuck it out well, Strange to say, the evils that have sprung from newspaper, and it was partly from its bold and de-

negro suffrage do not seem to dispose the now governing class to take measures to limit its power of should be composed of five members, and only three future mischief by restrictive legislation. In many Southern States a poll tax has been resorted to, and has proved effective; in some there is renewed talk of an educational qualification. Here, there seems to be no intention to resort to either measure, or to three a quorum is impossible. As to the two remaining judges who should technically make up the court, they can never be any other tending to diminish the volume of the black vote. The plan of Gov. Nicholls and his asso ciates is not to decrease the quantity of this vote but to improve its quality. They propose to educate the negro, and thus make him able to cast an intelligent ballot. They say that the people of the State these three members works its effectual dissolution.

Judge King will accept the office of collector, and Judge
Leonard is already elected to Congress from a district in
which there is no contest, and will, of course, be scated.

The appointment of Judge King will be satisfactory
to the native white element in Louisiana, to
the members of the Returning Board, and to Gov.
Packard. He was recommended by Gen. Anderson of
the Returning Board. It is said that he will appoint the
colored members of the Returning Board, Kenner and
Cassnave, to minor offices in the Custom-house, and that
a number of J. Madison Wella's irlends will
also be appointed to minor positions. Judge King
is a pative of Louisiana, and a man of ability,
honesty, and high cluracier. He will be acceptable
to all classes. A sew Louisiana men who were aware of
the intended appoin ment say that it combines every element of a successful policy. The President will make
no further changes in the Federal offices in Louisian
mutil he has carefully studied each case. Ex-tiox.

Keilogg had on file an indorsement of Gen. McAlilan,
signed both in his capacity of Governor before his term
oxpired and since, as Schator. are willing to maintain a good school system by a property tax, public scatiment in this respect having undergone an entire change within the past two or three years. .

LAUNCH OF THE NIAGABA. JAMES E. WARD & CO.'S NEW SHIP.

John Roach & Son launched from their ship-

yard at Chester, Penn., on Saturday, the new iron steam

for the trade between New York and Havana.

ship Niagara, built for James E. Ward & Co. of this city

occasion brought together a large number of gentlemen of the navy and the shipping trade, the most of whom

were celebrities in their way. Among them were Chief Engineers Alexander Henderson and John M. Long, Assistant Engineer Holdhan, and Constructors S. H. Pook and Robert W. Steele, U. S. N.; Edward Faron, the designer of ships for Mr. Roach; Mr. Ward, his confidential business manager; James E. Word, Capt. Thomas 8. Curtis of the Niagara, B. C. Erampton, chief enginee

of the ship : Capts. J. P. Sunberg and George Pierce William W. Rowland, John Fountain, Frederick E. Smith George D. Farrar, Charles McDonald, and Mr. Corey of Corey & Co., electricians. It was a rainy day, but Chester was alive to the interest of the event, and a large quantity of the gas did their best, under the discouraging circumstances of the occasion, to flutter in the brocks; while a large crowd of speciators gathered in the grounds and stood peering out of the doorways of the

while a large crowd of specialors gathered in the grounds and stood peering out of the doorways of the numerous shops, or sheltered by umbrellins, and many oblivious of the rain, awaiting the hour of 12:30, or high tide, when the ship was to be launched. A large crowd climbed up the long builders' gangway to the hurricane deck of the ship, and gathered about the bow at a dizzy hight from the ground, and in the pilothouse, and on the main dock below. At the extreme point of the bow, on the lauricane deck, under the banner of the United States that flew there, were two young naines, one of whom, Miss Aona M. Henderson, the daughter of Chief Engineer Henderson, acid the ribbon of the boule of wine with which the ship was to be christened.

The arrang coments for the banner of wors in the bands of John Fountain, a cond-headed, grizzled old veteran. At 12:30 the order came "Go ahead," and at the word the heavy hammers of the workmeas warming about the high fell on braces and heel-slocks, and kept a strady volley of ringing blows fully affece munites when everything had been cleared away except a single tie. This was severed with a saw, and in meeteen minutes from the first order the large ship shid slowly and gracefully down from her perch of thubers away up in the minute of good wine was shaped over the bow as a proprietary—bying straight out in the brieze. The water, and the good ship was manned Niagara. The stern of the heavy from hull sank d op him the water as it left the ware, and the ship then bounced upward and shot out min to the large at a strain without a singor a strain, and the launch was a couplete success in every particular. machinery. The huge black propeller Norman of the Providence line came down stream from Philadelphia at this moment, and cave toe new steamer her first saints. Another propeller came by a hinute later, emitting volumes of smoke, but did not seem to realize the character of the occasion until she had gone clear by the spot, when some consciousness suddenly wofe up inside of her, and she disappeared in the distance with a hurricane of congrantatory whistiling.

of her, and she discipled and the control of congranulatory whistling.

It was a good illustration of the go which characterizes this foremost of American shippards and the terizes this foremost of American shipyares and a American character in general, to find that before table could be worked around to her wharf a piece many machinery (part of her engine) weighing severtons had been hoisted into the air by a big detrick that wharf, ready to lower into the vessel the moment reached the shot. When she reached the deck, and it fore the gang way could be put in place to liberate t crowd on the ship, the machinery was descending it the mill. A good part of the engine will be in place to fore to-night.

## MR. HAYES WANTS DISCUSSION.

SOUTHERN QUESTION, TO TALK ABOUT II. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ot shrink from a full discussion during the extra seasion of Congress of his Southern policy, but rather desires that it shall take place, in order that the public mind of the country may be relieved, and the Southern question may be dismissed sooner than would otherwise bepossible He has : occived during the past few days a great number of letters from gentlemen living in all parts of the country in which he has been assured of the popular approbation; but in view of the important elections to take place in the Fall he thinks it wise that the public midd place in the Fall he thinks it wise that the public midd shall have for its direction some formal discussion of the pelicy before the people are called upon to vete. This can only be done through a consideration of the questions which are likely to come up in the Senate during the extra session. Senator Blahee, in a recent letter to a lifend in this city, indicated that he does not intend to make any factious opposition to the Administration. He desires only to have the Southern situation thoroughly discussed so that it may be properly understood by his own constituents. The same is true of other prominent men, a majority of whom express a willingness that the President's policy shall have a fair trial, though many of them refuse to give it their unqualified approval in advance. The President is thinks that the Republicans will be stronger in the coming State elections after a full discussion than they could be if it did not take place.

GAMBLING IN PUTS AND CALLS. To the Editor of The Tribune. almost ready to forget that it put it on and held it SIR: The recent articles in THE TRIBUNE exposing operations of some notorious gamblers have doubtless warned many who may be tempted to enter such haunts of vice. With the object of cautioning those who may be willing to profit by the experience of others, I trust THE TRIBUNE will devote a few lines to exposing ocratic President who removes the troops and allows local self-government to establish itself. They think ther system of gambling that is no better, although considered by some somewhat more reputable and therefore more dangerous. I refer to some of those who advertise as dealers in "puts and cails" on stocks. I assume that those who advertise through your columns, and probably others, are legitimate brokers, will treat their customers fairly, and are responsible, but, writing from experience, there are others who are everything clse than fair in their dealings, and prominent among those last is a firm lately consolidated with another concern, as set forth in a small paper, and advertising themselves as doing business at No. 40 Broad-st. New-York. These persons offer special inducements in privileges on active stocks so presented that, as the counterfeit detectors used to say, "they are well calculated to deceive." These persons so operate for their customers in the cases coming under my observation as to result in their customers losing all they intrust to their management, even when the market affords opportunities for profitable noney in this way may be of value in preventing others from putting their money where they will never see it again. considered by some somewhat more reputable and therethe change is not set on foot by the triumph of the etter on account of its reception at the North, mined hostility of one of the great parties, as would have been the case had it been inaugurated by Mr. Titden as President instead of Mr. Hayes, I presume I have heard at least a score of men express sity they have passed through appears to have been

The lack of anything like hostile feeling toward A morning paper, in an obituary of one who died in Boston a few days since, says: "He was formerly a native of Lynn." What place he was a native of in later years is the unsettled question.— Boston Traveller. the Republican party of the North among a large

Those who remained away from Philadel-phia last year in order to attend the next Centennial, can carry out their plant the 10th of next month. -{Bos-ton Post.

THE QUICKEST WAY TO GET RID OF THE WHOLE WASHINGTON, April 29.—The President does

Bethlehem, Penn., April 25, 1877.

EDWARD SEYMOUR. Armstrong & Co., publishers, died af Bloomfield, N.J., on Saturday evening after a short but severe illness. Mr. Seymour was widely known and highly respected and es-

cipal cities, and giving thrilling accounts of the sufferings he underwent for his sentiments. About this time he published his "Sketches of the Rise, Progress, and decline of Secession, with a Narrative of Personal Adventures among the Rebels." During his four through the North in 1862, Mr. Brownlow was warmly received wherever he spoke

ess. In March he was

and his hearers generally followed his speeches with resolutions demanding a vigorous prosecution of the war. It was largely due to Mr. Brownlow's unceasing efforts that East Tennessee remained loyal to the Union to the end, although at a fearful When he learned that the Legislature had adopted an ordinance of secession, he denounced the action in his paper in **bold** and fiery language, and eailed upon the people to vote against the ordinance. "Let every man, old and young, halt and blind," he said, "contrive to be at the polls on that day. If we lose then, our liberties are gone, and we are swallowed up by a military despotism." His words were heeded, for East Tennessee gave 33,000 votes against separation to 14,700 for separation.

Of the smaller vote Mr. Brownlow said at least onehalf were cast by "Rebel troops, having no authority under the Constitution to vote at any election. At least 5,000 quiet citizens, he affirmed, were prevented by drunken troops from swelling the larger In 1864 Mr. Brownlow returned to Tennessee, and in 1865 he was elected Governor of the State with-

out opposition. In 1867 he was reëlected, having a majority of 51,936 over Emerson Etheridge, (Conservative). He was subsequently elected United States Senator to succeed David T. Patterson, who had been elected as a War Democrat. He took his seat in March, 1869, and served until March 3, 1875, when he was succeeded by ex-President Johnson. The vacancy caused by the death of the latter was filled temporarily by D. M. Key, the present Postmaster-General, who has been succeeded by James E. Bailey. During his term as Senator Mr. Brownlow served on the Committees on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims, being the chairman of the latter committee unfil the close of his term. His poor health during his service in the Senate prevented him from taking a very active part in the debates. When Andrew Johnson, Mr. Browalow's successor, appeared in the Senate he made a britter speech on President Grant, and compared the latter's policy in regard to Louisiana with his own action in regard to the "refractory Governor" and "refractory Legislature" in Tennessee in 1866, when Gen. Thomas was called upon to interfere. Mr. Brownlow felt aggrieved by what Senator Johnson said in relation to himself, and, in a letter to The Tremens, he hastened to express himself with that warmth of temper and free use of Saxon English for which he had long enjoyed a national reputation. He closed his letter with these words:

Andrew Johnson and myself made war upon each other about 38 years ago, and have kept it up without intermission ever since, save during a brief period when he "threw up the sponge," and made overtures for peace. Now that he has renewed the war in the Senate, I say to him: Pensions and Revolutionary Claims, being the chair-

him:

And damn'd be him that first cries. Hold, enough."

Mr. Brownlow's life since his retirement from the Senate has been a quiet one, all the energy his failing health left him having been devoted to his newspaper, which he revived after his return home.

Edward Seymour, of the firm of Scribner,

at LOW RATES in

Washington, April 29.-The President has decided to appoint Judge James E. King to the Collector velop the country. We want our levees constructed. ship of the Port of New-Orleans, in place of Col. Jas. L. Casey, brother-in-law of Gen. Grant. This appointment The water from twenty States comes pouring down is one of very great importance, and practically removes one of the few remaining obstacles to the success of the